

ALLIES GAIN IN NEW AND HARDER BLOWS EAST OF RHEIMS

plenty of time to get their reserves into position. They are also displaying a disposition to fight for all they are worth.

GERMAN BASES NORTH OF MARNE SET ON FIRE BY ALLIED FLYERS; CROWN PRINCE STILL RETREATS

Premier Clemenceau's Paper Estimates German Casualties Since March 21 at 1,000,000 Men—Allies Tighten Grip Around Soissons.

PARIS, July 23.—Allied aviators have set fire to Fere-en-Tardenois and Fismes, the points of enemy concentration with in the Soissons-Rheims salient. More than 32,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on the two cities.

The Allies are still progressing at several points on the front and the Germans continue to withdraw toward the Vesle.

Coulcy-le-Chateau, the dominating point on the line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, is reported to have been captured by the Allies this morning.

Additional important gains are said to have been made in the Soissons region. Gen. Mangin is tightening his grip on Mont de Paris, which commands the City of Soissons.

As a result of the Allies' bombardment from both sides of the Rheims-Soissons pocket, the German Crown Prince has only a seven-mile passage for withdrawal of his troops, it was reported from the front to-day.

[The width of the salient on the Fere-en-Tardenois line is about twenty-five miles.]

The French War Office in its report to-day makes no mention of gains in the Rheims "pocket," speaking only of artillery activity. But it announces a new blow north of Montdidier which enabled the French to occupy the villages of Maillly-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubvillers, and to take 350 prisoners.

GERMANS HAVE LOST 1,000,000 SINCE MARCH 21.

According to a review of the military situation in L'Homme Libre, the newspaper owned by Premier Clemenceau, the German losses since March 21 are approaching 1,000,000 men.

GENS. PERSHING AND PETAIN HOLD NEARLY EVERY INCH OF GROUND THEY HAVE GAINED

Prisoners Have Increased by Thousands and Captured Material Forms a Veritable Mountain.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 23, 7:40 A. M. (Associated Press).—The troops of Gen. Pershing and Gen. Petain are holding almost every inch of ground they have gained since the counter-blow began on Thursday last.

[No official statement that Gen. Pershing is in actual command of the American troops on the Marne front, but the above despatch, passed by the censor, clearly indicates that the Commander-in-Chief of our troops in Europe is directing their actions on the field.]

The Franco-American forces north of Chateau-Thierry now are holding Epieds and nearby villages, and a bit of territory northeast of Mont St. Pere. Further east the enemy is continuing to counter-attack unsuccessfully.

Along the greater part of the front the artillery fire was the chief activity, although at places brilliant infantry operations are taking place, while machine-gun nests make every open field a potential trap.

The number of prisoners has been increased by thousands, and a veritable mountain of captured and abandoned material is in possession of the Allies. Many of the guns taken had been blown up or damaged by the enemy before he abandoned them.

The British efforts along the line near Rheims have been rewarded by a bag of prisoners and machine-guns.

German resistance resulted in harder fighting yesterday. The operations were robbed of some of their spectacular features as the day advanced by the determination of the enemy not to be crowded into a retreat.

South of Soissons the Allied troops maintained all positions as they were Sunday night except in some cases where they have been improved slightly. The Allied positions are in no apparent danger from attacks by German reserves.

In the area north of Chateau-Thierry the enemy was reported by air observers to be still moving northward, but very slowly and fighting rearguard actions all the while. The French and Americans hung close to the heels of the retreating Germans and took every opportunity to move forward. Army headquarters moves ahead bit by bit as the line advances.

THREE TOWNS TAKEN BY FRENCH TROOPS NORTH OF MONTIDIER

Paris Announces 350 Prisoners Captured There—Artillery Active in the Rheims Salient.

[FRENCH REPORT]

PARIS, July 23.—Following is the text of the War Office statement issued to-day:

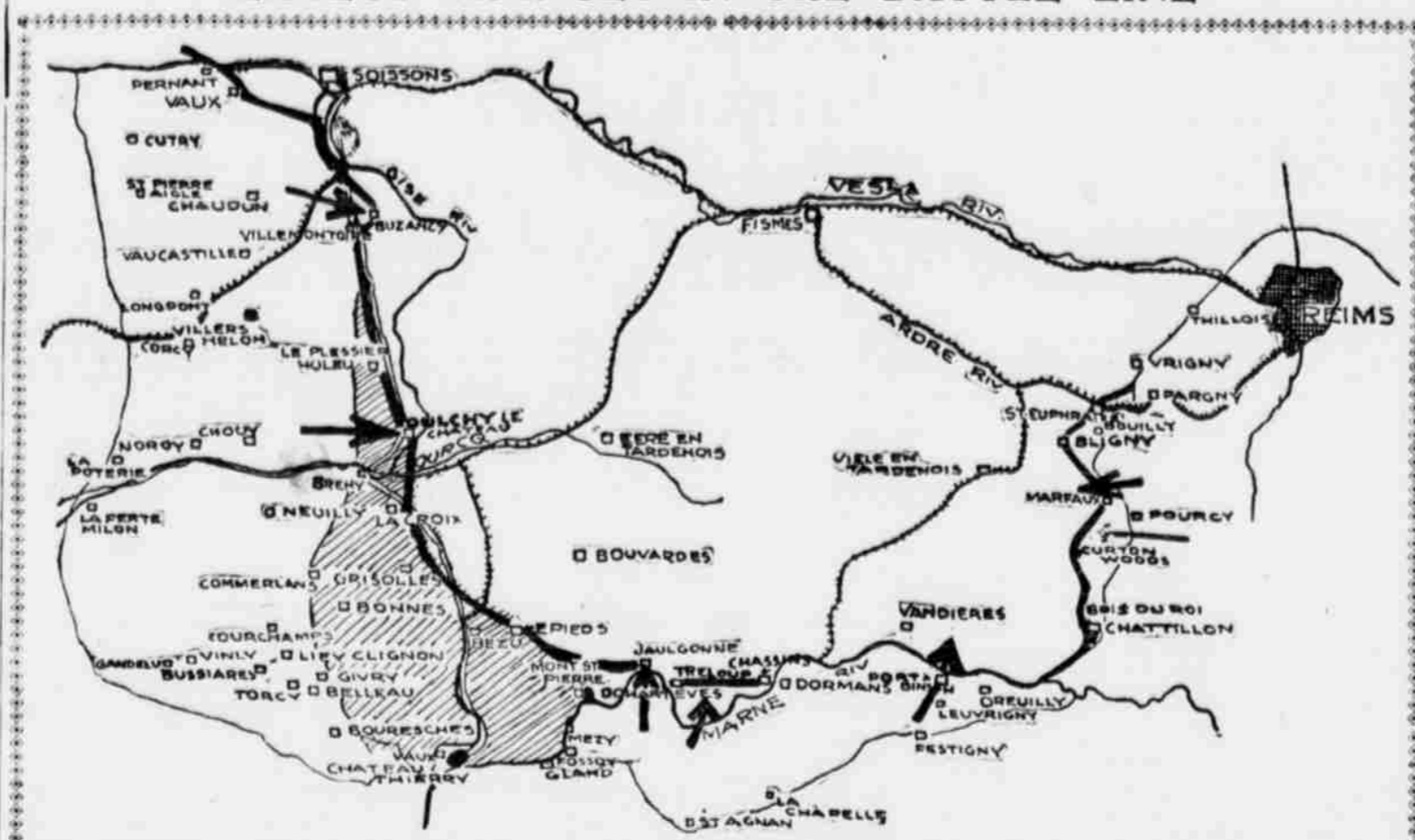
"Along the whole battle front only artillery actions were reported during the past night.

"North of Montdidier a local operation, which was conducted in a vigorous manner, resulted in the capture by the French of the villages of Maillly-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubvillers. The French up to the present have taken 350 prisoners.

OFFICIAL BRITISH REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.—Advances in local operations were scored by the British last night, to-day's War Office report shows. The line was

LATEST CHANGES IN THE BATTLE LINE



Arrows point to new towns captured by Americans and French in the Rheims "pocket," the section of the Marne at which further crossings have been forced by the French troops, and the sector below Rheims where the British have made gains.

pushed forward slightly south of Hebuterne, on the front between Arras and Albert and south of Merris and Meteren on the Flanders front. The British positions also were improved in the Hamel sector and north of Albert.

The German artillery showed considerable activity last night with gas shells in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, east of Amiens.

PERSHING TELLS OF FURTHER GAIN AFTER AMERICANS CROSS MARNE

North Bank of River "Hastily Evacuated" by Germans, Washington Has Been Informed.

[AMERICAN REPORT]

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Gen. Pershing reported in yesterday's communique:

Yesterday evening, our troops, continuing their advance in co-operation with the French south of the Ourcq, crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road between the Ourcq and the Clignon and passed through the towns of Bezu, Epieds and Chartreves. Other American units have crossed the Marne from positions south of the river and have occupied towns the condition of which shows that the enemy abandoned them in great haste.

(The occupation of Bezu, four miles north of Chateau-Thierry, was announced by Paris Sunday night. The taking of Epieds represents a gain of about a mile eastward. Chartreves is about a mile eastward along the north bank of the Marne from the position reported Sunday.)

Secretary of War Baker said the highest estimate he had received through official sources of the aggregate number of prisoners taken by French, American or Italian troops in the present operations was 20,000.

TWO BRAVE AMERICAN UNITS HOLD UP CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY

(Continued From First Page.)

brought down another German aeroplane in exactly similar circumstances. Among the hundreds in both units who distinguished themselves for bravery in action was the Chaplain, who remained in trench dressing stations throughout the engagement. In the midst of the fighting men he assisted in removing wounded and kept up the spirits of the fighters by his presence.

Another man who won distinction was Major (deleted) of New York, to whose foresight in preparation, in encouraging his men during the attack and resourcefulness in supplying food and ammunition, was due in no small measure the success achieved by one of the units. This was the first big engagement in which either of these units had participated.

NEW YORKERS COMPRISE ONE OF UNITS IN CHALONS FIGHT

Private Foody, Who Brought Down Airplane With Service Rifle, a Member of the Old Sixty-Ninth.

Two units of the Rainbow Division, the Second Battalion of the 165th Infantry of New York, and a battalion of the 168th Infantry, Alabama troops, have especially distinguished themselves in their first really big engagement. They broke the point of the German advance toward Chalons on July 16, the second day of the Crown Prince's big drive, disarranging the programme for the entire offensive.

Despatches from The Evening World correspondent, Martin Green, and other newspaper men, do not state in so many words those were the units, but they mention names of men known to be in them. Private Martin Foody, who shot down a German plane with his service rifle, for instance, is in Company G, 168th Infantry. That is the Second Bat-

ONE AMERICAN UNIT FIGHTS 36 HOURS WITHOUT WATER

Had Taken 2,600 Prisoners and Twelve Batteries at End of First Day—German-American Doughboy Finds Captive His Own Brother.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 23 (United Press).—A correspondent who went among officers and men fresh from the fight in the Soissons-Rheims salient to-day heard some of the most thrilling stories of the war.

A certain Brigadier General personally led his men in a charge, going over the top with the first wave of infantry.

One unit fought thirty-six hours without water because of lack of transportation. Quantities of canned tomatoes were hurried up. The men opened the tins with their bayonets and quenched their thirst with canned tomatoes.

The same unit arrived at the front line just five minutes before the time set for the attack on the morning of the 18th. They had marched at the double-quick through miles of woods and roads that were ankle-deep in mud to get there. When the advance was ordered they outstripped the units on either side of them. At the end of the first day they had taken 2,600 prisoners and captured twelve batteries, including six batteries of 75s, two of 210s and four of 150s, in addition to an uncounted number of machine guns. Their prisoners included 66 officers, one of them a Colonel of artillery.

The first day this unit advanced nearly thirteen kilometers (eight miles).

Engineers jumped into the fighting at Verzy (six miles south of Soissons), taking the town by storm. All fighting was through wheat fields, with packs thrown aside, the men going to it in old-style bayonet charges. At one place the Americans charged a hill repeatedly without success. They kept right at it and finally swept over the German positions, despite a murderous rifle and machine gun fire.

As they swept down upon one group, all the Germans yelled "kamrad." A German-American among the doughboys advanced to take charge of the prisoners and found that one of them was his own brother.

The advance was so rapid that headquarters, in two automobiles, moved from place to place, telling the couriers where the new location would be each time.

A Staff officer was in a farmyard not far from the advance line when a German airplane came over. The officer dodged under an ammunition pile to escape the airman's machine gun fire. The airplane continued to circle above him and he wrote out orders for the next advance while still under the ammunition pile.

Returning from a part of the line occupied by the Germans, the correspondent saw fifty-one captured German guns parked in a village. All bore feminine names, such as Anna, Dora, Margot and Elna.

TURKEY TO DO HER DUTY.

Will Make Reparation to U. S. if Tabriz Troops Are Ugly.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Turkey has promised to do her "full duty" toward the United States, should it develop that her troops are responsible for the anti-American outrages against Tabriz.

This means she would attempt to avoid war through the pledge of reparation damages. The Swedish Foreign Office notified the State Department to-day that Turkey is still investigating but is having difficulties because of poor communications.

CAPE COD CANAL TAKEN BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

Wilson Puts Operation Under McAdoo as Result of U Boat Menace.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Government to-day took over the Cape Cod Canal, by proclamation of President Wilson, as a result of the U boat menace off the Atlantic Coast and also to facilitate coal shipments to New England. The Railroad Administration will operate the canal, beginning July 25.

Running boats and barges through the canal will save approximately seventy miles between Buzzards Bay and Sandwich, Mass., as compared with the sea route between those points.

The Railroad Administration will immediately increase the present channel depth from 13 feet to 25 feet, which will permit of 10,000-ton tons of water-borne coal now moving to New England ports, to pass through the canal.

BERLIN KEPT BUSY EXPLAINING DEFEAT TO GERMAN PUBLIC

Wolff Bureau Speaks of "Excessive" Losses of Americans "Mixed With Savages and Niggers."

AMSTERDAM, July 23.—The German public is being told by all the German military experts that the French and American "ambitions attempt to break through," which, in Baron von Ardenne's words, "might have caused a decisive change in the military situation on the west front," has failed because of the famous German system of an elastic defense.

It is explained that the enemy only obtained initial successes due to the fact that Gen. von Boehm's right flank of twenty-five miles was not strongly held and his main strength lay on the eastern flank. But there is significance in Baron von Ardenne's admission that Chateau-Thierry and Soissons were the two cornerstones of the German defense and that the former has been lost to the foe, "who was aided by not inconsiderable American auxiliary forces."

The Wolff Bureau's correspondent at the front dwells on the "excessively severe" losses suffered by the Americans. These losses, he says, were due to the Americans being mixed for the first time with "savages and niggers."

MORE OF FREUDENHEIM'S NEGRO BOGIE MAN TALKS

Pictures Tortures to Be Inflicted on Them if They Fought Against Germany.

More of the ludicrous pictures painted by Max Freudenheim, an insurance agent, as to what would happen after Germany won the war, were related to-day on the witness stand in the Federal Court, where Freudenheim is on trial. Most of the witnesses were negroes among whom Freudenheim solicited insurance and from whom he collected weekly premiums.

That German soldiers would cut off the ears, noses and hands and gouge out the eyes of every negro soldier caught fighting in the trenches with the American army was an oft-repeated threat, according to the testimony.

If the negroes would refrain from aiding the United States in the prosecution of the war, Freudenheim held out the Kaiser's own promise of a negro kingdom right here in the United States, where negro kings and queens, lords and ladies, would rule with all the pomp and pageantry of European royal courts.

Capt. Roger B. Hall, Assistant Chief of Police of New York, was an important witness for the Government. He told of examining Freudenheim last April, saying the defendant had admitted all the statements charged to him by the Government.

The courtroom was filled with negro spectators.

Japanese Red Cross Mission Cheered on "Change."

From the gallery of the New York Stock Exchange to-day, the members of the Japanese Red Cross Commission making a tour of inspection of America's Army, of Mersey, viewed the activities of the Brooklyn Exchange. The Japanese visitors appeared there was a pause in the business and a hearty handclasp greeted three lucky cheers.

Stevens Institute a Military Reservation.

A military reservation has been established at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken. The military officials have taken over some of the buildings, Castle Stevens, the historical building, is housing a detail of 60 soldiers. Many of the fraternity houses are to be used as officers' quarters. Armed guards were placed around the buildings.

Major Hoyer Is Made a Cantonment Chief.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., July 23.—Major William E. Hoyer, who was a Lieutenant in Company B, 8th Infantry, when it was commanded by Col. Roosevelt, has been appointed Chief of Staff of this cantonment. He formerly was Camp Personnel Officer and commander of the First Company Depot Brigade.

U. S. TAKES WIRES JULY 31; OWNERS MAY RUN THEM

Wilson Proclamation Omits Radios and Cables—Wide Powers to Burleson.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson's proclamation taking over for the duration of the war operation of telephone and telegraph lines was issued late to-day. It did not include radio systems and ocean cable lines. Government operation and control begins midnight July 31.

Supervision, control and operation of the wire systems are placed under the direction of the Postmaster General.

The President's proclamation provides that the Postmaster General, if he so elects, may administer the lines through the owners' managers, boards or directors or receivers. It provides further that until the Postmaster General directs otherwise the present management shall continue. Regular dividends previously declared and interest on maturing obligations shall continue to be paid until the Postmaster General directs otherwise, and subject to his approval the companies may arrange renewal and extension of maturing obligations.

The Postmaster General in his discretion hereafter may relinquish in whole or in part to the owners any telegraph or telephone system over which he has assumed control. Postmaster General Burleson, in a statement explaining his plans in operating the wire systems, said there would be no change affecting the press wire service except to improve it wherever possible.

BAIRD FILES THE PAPERS.

Senator Formally Announces Candidacy for That Term.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—United States Senator David Baird to-day filed with Secretary of State Martin his formal announcement of his candidacy in the 1920 election, primaries, Sept. 25, for the nomination for short term as United States Senator. Senator Baird names Francis F. Patterson Jr. of Camden, as Campaign Manager and designates the First National Bank of Camden as depository of campaign funds.

FIGHT SPOILS A PICNIC.

Girls Pay Too Much Attention to Soldiers and the Latter Are Bristled.

(Special to The Evening World.)
HACKENSACK, N. J., July 23.—Worship of soldier boys in khaki spoiled a Sunday School picnic in Lewis Grove, Carlstadt, last night. Private Jacob Kraft Jr. of Camp Merritt and Private Paul Simon of Camp Meade were the objects of the girls' gaze. The children's attention was attracted by the soldiers' remarks that were made, and a "Chauvinist" was staged. The four (two) men were arrested to-day by Constable W. H. Bratt and held for the Grand Jury.

JERSEY TRANSFERS A PENNY.

Public Service Company Accepts Utility Board Ruling.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The Public Service Railway Company to-day accepted the ruling of the Public Utility Board providing for a charge of one cent on each individual transfer issued by conductors. The company must make regular statements of its receipts and the wages it pays. The award of the board does not amount to a large increase of fare as the company wanted, and so in accepting the finding the President of the company reserved the legal right of appeal.

MARRIED.

GOFF-LEIFELS.—July 22, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix F. Leifels, MARY ELIZABETH LEIFELS to ROBERT HENRY GOFF Jr., all of New York.

DIED.

RAGLAND.—SAMUEL RAGLAND, Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 6th St., Thursday, 11 A. M.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

A Splendid Candy Programme for This Week

Attractive Mid-Week Extra Special

CHOCOLATE COVERED SWEETMEATS—This is a choice collection of Chocolate Covered Sweets, presented in a variety of centres and flavors great enough to gratify the taste of all candy lovers. From the finest of ingredients, the selection is so diversified that we cannot get down to specific descriptions, but every piece will be a delightful surprise. EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY ONLY. POUND BOX 25c

Other Worthwhile Offerings for Tuesday:

SUPER CREAMERY
CAMELS—When we say Creamery we mean Pure Cream, and plenty of it. These dainty blocks of cream, deliciousness come in 5 pleasing flavors—Strawberry, Lemon, Vanilla, Fudge and Chocolate—each wrapped in sanitary waxed paper.
FOUND BOX 39c

OLD DUTCH STYL
CREAM CHOCOLATES—You know these goodies, identified by delicious melting Cream centres and jackets of fine Bitter Sweet Chocolate, presented in pleasing variety of nonpareil flavors.
FOUND BOX 44c

For exact locations see telephone directory. The specified weight includes the container.